KEEPING THE SKIN YOUNG.

WHY MANY AMERICAN WOMEN LOSE THEIR BEAUTY EARLY.

Their Neglect to Trent Their Faces with the Care Customary Among European Women-Nourishing the Sain, Wiping Out Wrinkies, and Curing Pryness. "There is absolutely no defensible reason why woman of 70 should show her age as does the

average American woman of 40." This is what Mary Scott Rowland, who gives her time to fighting off that personal devil of all women, Old Age, said to a number of old and young women who met at her apartment the other morning. Dead stience followed this statement and every woman pricked up her ears. And it's her own fault, her own carelessness, aziness, and indifference when she does," con-

sinued the authority. "It's high time that the women of this country should arouse themselves to the importance of keeping from grow togoid. American husbands have the reputason of being the best in the world. Now if American wives want them to sustain this repntation they had better begin to be more particular about their own physical appearance, and pay less attention to such accessories as bonsets and gowns.

The husband is the very first person to notice that his wife is fading. He may not mention it at first, but after a while he comes into breakast some fine morning and says: 'Why, my dear, you don't look well this morning. What's the matter? Not ill, I hope,"

"'Oh, no,' she answers; 'I'm quite well.' "By gad, I guess you are getting old,' he answers in a half-resentful tone, and, looking at er more closely, he adds: 'Yes, that's it. I see the wrinkles and crow's feet in your face, that sed to be so pink and white and smooth and "The wife probably doesn't answer, but he couldn't hurt her more if he struck her, and yet my sympathy is all with the husband. The right to get old. Why, an expenditure of \$50 a year will keep any woman looking fresh and rosy and pretty as a girl, and that is less than it costs a man to keep shaved." Oh, madame, aren't you very hard on the women?" interrupted a young woman with a

dry, colorless complexion. 'Indeed you are," chimed in a middle-aged matron with a complexion even less attractive. Why, of course, old age is the bane of every rantiminded woman," burst in another, rubbing her hand vigorously over her rough face. And the woman doesn't live," protested a and sallow-looking young woman, "who couldn't gladly make any sacrifice to retain the bloom of youth if she only knew how."

"That's certainly so," murmured every other "I know it," laughingly replied madame. "I suppose it would be kinder to say that it is ignorance on your part that makes you grow old . Nor look at her skin," taking hold of the pale woman. "She i-n't 30, I'm sure, and yet every restige of color has gone. You ail, of course, know that a woman's complexion begins to fail

Mercy, no!" wailed the young one. "It's true," corroborated the old ones, with How does madame know all this?" asked

one of the roung ones with incredulity. Experence, my dear," undame answered. "How did I come to make a study of fighting off old age? It was just this way: Almost from the time I was born I longed to know just how I was made, and when I got big enough to have my first sweetheart I became very much interested in medicine. Perhaps this was because that first sweetheart was a physician, the one who extracted the bullet from Jim Fiske; perhape it was an inherited taste from my grandagreet deal more for medical books than I did and experimenting and was a born chemist.

After a while I married and went to Hot Springs, Ark., for a course of baths. One day while bathing in what was called the mud hole, I saw a woman of about seventy whose body was as smooth as that of a girl of twenty and whose face was the most wrinkled face I'd ever seen. Her complexion looked more like a shrivelled russet apple than anything else I can think of. That made the strongest impression on me, and I determined to find out why that tunny old woman should have such a filenus face and such lovely neck and arms. There was absolutely no necessity for my working at that time, but the knowledge gained then served me a good turn when my hus-band's health falled and I had to become the breadwinner. Immediately I began the study of modicine under Dr. R. O. Blaydes. of list Springs, paying particular skit diseases. Soon I learned that it was want f nourishment that made the old lady's skin on her face so leathery, and that's just what alls every one of your complexions. It is hungry starving for food. If your stomachs were as hungry as your complexions you

"This ever-changing climate robs the skin of its natural oil and makes it harsh and brittle. I told you a greenel truth when I said that a woman s complexion begins to fall her at 25, provided up to that time she has not given it beoper and constant care. From young girlhood the tores of women's skin begin to cong with first been's stien and dust, which impose their proper lunction and cause the giands to

burken. The skin at once thickers, gets dry, and begins slowly but surery to discourt, it she would only but surery to discourt, it she would only use the proper preparations and care to keep the pures clean and the skin well courtshed there is no reason why a woman should show her age at 70.

That 'beauty is muscle deep, and when the muscles of the face become exhausted and shrink lessures the oil glands do not furnish them sufficient fat and nourisiment, other frontile begins. The pores are as eager to absorb nourishment as a plant is to absorb water, and, of course, they always their food through the sain, lead the pares little mouths. Now watch how integry day can get," hasing hold of the sril with the farsh, dry, skin, "Veg studied this roung woman's case, and know just exactly what her pures want to eat, and they know too. Watch the rule some of this preparation on her skin. It the pores don't tike it they will not take fin," She rulbed firmly and gently. tin." Sie rathed firmly and gently.
that they are just grabbing at it." exed a wrinkled matron, watching the proc-

"Yes," continued the authority, "and they saw when they have enough, too. The greattiask of all in acquiring or retaining one's
impletion is to find out just what preparation
ad what treatment is needed, to find just what
bed and what tonic is beneficial. Certain olls
isky the muscles too much, making them
say the muscles too much, making them
to it in what food a skin needs? How do you
now that rare steak and soft-bolled fresh eggs
to nutritions? Experience taught you. So it tritions? Experience taught you. So it me, and it took years of experimenting jot what combinations are beneficial a falling combination. Work on a fading complexion."

Do the same things do for all skins?" asked

Agiri who would have been beautiful if her

tomplexion.

pleason had been good.

tes and me. Yes, because muscles are musand skin is skin, and the same applications

treatment will do for all if you only find
fantones. Again, it is a great mistake to
ness that all complexions are alike and
full received. spose that all complexions are alike and anoth receive the same treatment. A who coman begins when she is young to take care of et complexion, just as she begins to care for et texth. To be the possessor of a good combasion, so matter what favors nature has beloase in this particular, means daily attention and ratoral care. The women of Europe pay nore after than to their complexions than our some after than the treatment of the property of the second of the over 1,000) cearsoid. It had failed so that the fig-fires were almost indistinguishable, but a skilled arist was called in and by using the proper fasterials on the picture in restored it. The re-sult is that it is far richer in color than it ever was before. So it is with an elderly woman's complexion. A skilful artist can restore it, and figurinaries to think that a woman of such age should have a skin of such beauty. After relivensing a neglected complexion, however, one cannot throw away the care of it as one losses ashed throw away the care of it as one losses ashed throw away the care of it as one force and the empty bottles and boxes. "Suppose women neglected their teeth and nation lave taught them that tartar will destroy the teeth if they are not thoroughly brushed at least once a day. But science hasn't rot to that joint where it tells a woman that, if she doesn't live her face daily attention, dust will get into the pores and make an old-looking woman of her. The skin must be nourished at high by use of the needed food as well as during the day, and one mustif wait until urged on by old woman's wrinkles. Indeed provided a woman destine the right soap and powder and preparation, she will hand until she is its."

The last prover of my complexion steadily for

All hand until she is 10."

We . I'm just thirty now, and I've been
the are of my complexion steadily for ten
Mr, and I just wish you'd notice what a fright
by booke in one of the women. "I've tried
ethere of brazila, slycerine and rose water, a
Mr and hearing, and unasange, and if there's
hougher, uglier, sougher, more shriveljed-

looking face on any woman or my age in this city, then she can have the blue ribbon for down-

"You've doctored your complexion almost to death," answered madams quietly. "Many wonthemselves often, but not satisfact the medical themselves often, but not satisfact themselves often, but not satisfact themselves often, but not satisfact themselves of the themselves of the themselves of the themselves of t

crean-looking skin is the chief beauty

ELEVATING THE TRACKS,

A Municipal Matter with Which Many

Philadelphia, which has a municipal debt of \$34,000,000, is about to increase it by \$2,400,000 by abolishing railroad grade crossings within the city limits. The City Councils of Philadelphia on March 15, 1894, approved an ordinance authorizing the sale of bonds to the extent of \$2,400,000, the proceeds to be "applied to the payment of the work necessary .c abolish grade crossings on Pennsylvanta and Noble streets on the Philadelphia and Reading Rail oad," the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad being carried into the heart of Philadelphia at Broad street on a viaduct constructed for that purpose by the raffroad company. On Jan. 26 the bids for grade crossing bonds will be opened at the City Hall.

Philadelphia is not the only large city of the United States which has been put or is soon to be put to considerable expense for freedom from grade crossings. This city is contribut ing \$800,000 toward the construction of what ing \$800,000 toward the construction of what is known as the Park avenue risduct, upon which a ter next week it is expected he trains of the New York Central, as well as the Harlem Hailroad, the New York and New England, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford willigun to the line leading to the Grand Central Station. The total cost of this work will be more than \$2,000,000, of which \$1,200.000 will be easied by the Central and Harlem railroads conjointly.

Among railroad men it is agreed that, sooner or later, the city will be called mon to make provision for some more progressive method of entrance into New York on the west side

railroads conjointly.

Among railroad new it is agreed that, soonor or late, the city will be called doon to make
provision for some more progressive method
of entrance into New York on the vest side
than is now farnished on Eleventh avenue and
West street for the fresint traffic of the New
York Central and associated combanics. In
Jersey, 'iiv, where is the New York terminus
of most of the reads centring here, the Peinsylvania Railroad is about to do likewise
under an ordinance recently approved by
Mayor Wanser. This will necessitate an out
iny of \$3,000,000 on the part of the company,
Baltimore has improved recently at a large cost
the means of entrance into that city by railroad, the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad spending for the purpose \$3,000,000. There has
usen passed by the Chicago Board of Aldermen an ordinance to do away with grade-croasings in Chicago, and the contribution of the
Illinois Central to this work has been \$1,00,000. In fact, it seems to be feit by municipal
corporations generally that public protection
against serious accident requires the abolition
of grade crossings and the substitution of tun
nels or viaducts. The partiality of the public
for viaducts is very marked, and the improvements which have been made in recent years
in bridge construction and the reduced price
of steel and from make cheap as well as desirable the use of inetallic structures. Nearly
every large city in the country new has, or is
having, an improved system of terminals.
Brooklyn is one of the few exceptions. having, an improved system of ter Brooklyn is one of the few exceptions.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Herr Tamsen the Only Sheriff Who Wants to Get Rid of Government Trade.

The project to have the national Government establish a jail of its own in this vicinity, "one that can't get owid," will probably be vigorously combated by the Sheriff and officials of the counties that are now favored with the Government pationage. Nearly all persons who com-mit offences against the Federal laws and are caught are confined in county jails or county penitentiaries near where the crime was committed until they are tried. Then if they are convicted they are sentenced to certain county penitentiaries. Crow Hill in Kings county gets a lot. So does Snake Hill, across the river in Hudson county. The Albany county penitentiary and the Eric county penitentiary and the Eric county penitentiary also have many Federal prisoners always on their hands. The more they get of them the better the officials like it, because the national Government is the best paying patron that the officials have. In some places the amount the Government pays for the keep of prisoners is twice the amount paid for the keep of county prisoners, and as there is always a profit in the smaller amount, the profit from one Federal prisoner is enormous. It may be remarked here "that none of these challs go owid." It is only Herr Tameen who wants to get rid of the Government patronage, and the sole reason that he wants to get rid offit is that his "chall goes os it" often. If the Government should build a prison of its own, of course all or nearly all of its prisoners would be sent there. A separate jail would provide a lot of new blaces for the bungry men in the parties. penitentiaries. Crow Hill in Kings county gets

MRS.OLDHAND'SNEWBADGE TALE OF A CANYASS FOR OFFICE IN

A WOMAN'S ORGANIZATION. forel Use of an Orphan as a Plank in the Platform of a Candidate-The Bazzling Scheme Proposed by Mrs. Manipulator-

To Catch the Womanty Woman Vote. About once a year Mrs. Van Klevver pays a visit to her friend, Mrs. Oldhand, who lives in a neighboring State. There is a difference of about fifteen years between their ages, the balance of youth being in Mrs. Van Klevver's favor. Nevertheless, they are the best of friends. They begin to laugh together even while Mrs. Van Klevver is yet on the car platform, and she almost always misses the porter's outstretched hand an I falls into Mrs. Oldhand's arms.

Luckily these arms are comprehensive. Mrs cious. She is large and tall, and has a generous mouth, a clasping hand, an observing eye Upon her ample bosom Mrs. Oldhand wears her trophies. There is the pin which is the emblem of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; and the pin which she herself designed for her own State Federation of Women's Ciubs; and the oin worn by the members of the Woman's Club of her own town; and the other pin worn by the members of her pet department in that club; also the pin of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that of the New England Women, and so on, almost down to Mrs. Oldhand's waist line. In fact it may be quite down to that point, Mrs. Oldband's waist line being a matter of some speculation to the ordinary observer.

Mrs. Van Klevver always took an interest in these insignia. She had a way of saying, Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief," and so on, as the children do with buttons. At the time of the visit before the last one she had greatly astounded Mrs. Oldhand's new housemaid by exclaiming:

"You have two new ones! You were a thief the last time I was here."

The maid gasped and looked for an explosion She couldn't understand it when the only outburst was one of laughter.

When Mrs. Van Klevver arrived again the other day she had been laughing for the last twenty-five miles. Also, Mrs. Oldhand had walked up and down the station platform, smiling and smiling to herself for ten minutes before she heard the train whistle. When they were scated in the carriage they looked at each other again and laughed and laughed. John, the coachman, declared later to the cook that he "never seen the beat o' them two women fer Finally Mrs. Van Klevver lifted the lamn'."

front of Mrs. Oldhand's mink cape.
"Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief. doctor, lawyer, merchant! I thought so!" and they both gave way to mirth. "What's this one?" asked Mrs. Van Klevver, bending over to read the inscription: "'As the twig is bent,

read the inscription: "'As the twig is bent,'
What does that mean?"
"As the twig is bent so the tree will incline,"
said Mrs. Oldhand. "You know the maxim."
"Yes, I know the maxim well enough; but
what is the application?"
"Why, don't you think it is a good mutto for
a mothers' association?"
"You don't mean that you."
"Yes, I have. I've joined the Newton Mothers' Association."

"Yes, I have, I've and the series Association."
"But you you you haven't any children."
exclaimed Mrs. Van Kievver in a rush.
Mrs. Oldhand leaned back and laughed until she was apopiectic.
"No." she said, dually, "not exactly at pres-

ent. But I'm going to take use out of the Foundlings Home on trial, so I got into the as-sociation on the strength of thet." "What Foundlings Home?" demanded Mrs.

Van Klevver.
"The one up at Richfield."
"See here," said Mrs. Van Klevver, "there's something behind all this, and I want to know what it is."

They were almost at the door of the house by this time, so Mrs. Oithand waited until they were upstairs, and then she begat the story. Mrs. Van Klevver listening from the dressing room, where she was getting rid of the dust and

Mrs. Van Klevver listening from the dressing room, where she was getting rid of the dust and stains of travei.

"Well," said Mrs. Oldband, "you see it's instains of travei.

"Well," said Mrs. Oldband, "you see it's instains on travei.

this way. I had been thinking of the way you count up my badges every time you come, and I began to wonder how i was going to supply the eighth one, "chief. I wanted to surprise you with something really imposing, and finally Mrs. Manipulator put a scheme into my head which is fairly dazzling. You remember Mrs. Manipulator; lives across the street and is on the Executive Board of the State Federation? She came home from a beard meeting a month ago, and what did she do but come over here and tell me that I had to be a candidate for President of the State Federation."

Mrs. Van Kievver appeared at the dressing room door, towel in hand and highly amused.

"What a joke" she exclaimed.

Mrs. Oldhand did not respond in kind.

"I don't know why," she remarked. Then she returned to her laughter, "indeed," she said, "it's ne joke at all, as you'd find out if you tried anything of the sort. At first I said I wouldn't, and then I said I couldn't, like the girl in the song, and then I agreed to think it over. Mrs. Manipulator didn't wait for me to think. She sent the announcement in to the board that I was a candidate, and, bless you't the first thing I knew I began receiving piedges from also throughout the State."

board that I was a candidate, and, bless you't
the first thing I knew I began receiving piedges
from clubs throughout the State."
"Pledges?" inquired Mrs. Van Klevver, coming
out and pulling a cushion up to Mrs. Oidhand's
feet and dropping down on it. "Does it have
asything to do with the W. C. T. U.?"
"No, you little innocent! They piedged me
their support at the election next May. That's
what it means.
"Oh! Then you think you will be the President do you?" dent, do you?"
"I don't know. I have a deadly rival."
"You don't mean it. Who is the horrid

thing?" She isn't horrid at all. She's a very bright woman."
"A forman worthy of your steel, eh?"
"Ftatterer! She's brighter than I am, but
she has some disadvantages, too. Her town
sends only three delegates, while mine sends
twenty-three."
"Whew!"

twenty-three."

"Whew!"

"Yes, that's a help, but she has been around the State for a number of years delivering talks and reading papers and all that sort of thing."

"Is she married?"

"No. Some people think that is in her favor; say that she hasn't any home ties. Just fancy their looking upon Mr. Oldinand as a home tie? So long as he can play seven-up every night down at the club he's all right. Still, they seem to put me down as a woman with home ties; so Mrs. Manipulator and I thought it over, and we concluded that we might as well have the game as the name. So that's my role. I'm a womanly woman, you know, as opposed to the new woman and the woman bachelor and all that sort of thing. I am the embodiment of all the domestic virtues. I am the progressive woman who is yet the home woman. See? I darn my husband's socks the never wears holes in them, dear man'd with one hand, so to speak, while I turn the leaves of history with the other. I never let the moths get into my furniture or furs, and at the same time I make exhaustive researches in that branch of natura! history."

"Excuse me!" said Mrs. Van Kievver at this

hand, so to speak, while I turn the leaves of history with the other. I never let the moths yet into my furniture or furs, and at the same tige into my furniture or furs, and at the same tige into my furniture or furs, and at the same tige into my furniture or furs, and at the same tige into my furniture or furs, and at the same tige into my furniture or furs, and at the same tige into my furniture or furs, and at the same tige into my furniture or furs, and the wall.

Excuse me! said Mrs. Van Kievver at this point. She rose and, taking her umbrells, mounted a chair and carefully dislodged a date wall.

**Mrs. Oldhand clapped her handsto her face as Mrs. Van Kievver painted the coheebed umbrella at her.

**Mrs. Oldhand clapped her handsto her face as Mrs. Van Kievver seril.

Tim I'm his larger! It is a grief-stricked times. Time is grief, it is a grief-stricked times. Time is grief. It is a grief-stricked times. Time is grief. It is a grief-stricked times. Time is grief, it is a grief-stricked time. The stricked time is a grief-stricked time. The stricked time is a grief-stricked time of the grief-stricked time of the grief-stricked time. The grief-stricked time of the gr

Again there was a quick sobering of the older woman's face.

"He was standing at the dining room window with his hat and overcoat on when I came back from seeing Mrs. Manipulator out. He didn't turn around when I came in; just said over his shoulder; 'What did that fool woman mean?' Don't yon ever repeat this!" suddenly pausing. "If course not."

"I explained and told him how it was all in fun, and that I thought he wouldn't mind having a child around the house for a little while now and then. And then he said...." 'What?' as Mrs. Oldhand hesitated.

"Well, he said he though he could stand it; that it would be the "the decidedly beat thing we'd ever got out of any club honsense. Only, added Mrs. Oldhand, "he didn't say 'decidedly."

added Mrs. Oldhand, "he didn't say "decidedly."

"I'e's glad, then?" asked Mrs. Van Klevver.

"Tickiest to death."

"Well, of all things!"

After a pause, Mrs. Van Klevver said:

"So on the strength of that, you got into the Mothers' Association?

"Yes, Went in with a flourish. Told them nobody needed advice and counsel more than I do and they seemed to think so, too. We're going toamy first meeting with them to-morrow, if you cars to."

"Delighted," remarked Mrs. Van Klevver T'd like to see you sitting at the feet of wisdom and learning how to incline the twig properly."

And then they laughed again.

CHEATS IN A RESTAURANT.

Knowledge of Human Nature That Proteets the Proprietor from Loss. "Don't you often get cheated?" the customer

asked the cashier of a downtown restaurant who had just completed the work of bouncing a man who had failed to pay his check. 'No, not often," said the cashier. "That fellow I just put out is the first man who has got the best of me in a whole month. I ought to have had him arrested, but it wouldn't have done any good. It would only have been a lot of bother to me and the house couldn't have got its money. The waiter hadn't any business to wait on him, any way. If I had seen him come in I wouldn't have let him sit down at all."

"I should think that cheating would be pretty easy business," remarked the customer. "Think so?" replied the cashier. "Well just come in and try it some day. I'll tell you," he went on, "if a man does get the best of us it is for a very small amount. Now, suppose you come in here and sit at one of these tables around here. The waiter asks you what you want. If you should order more than 50 cents worth of food the waiter would go to the bead waiter. Then he would get the stuff ordered, while the head waiter would walk down and size you up. Of course, you wouldn't know he was doing it; but he would do it just the same, and if he dish't like your looks you would be waitehed from that moment. When you go up there would be a man handy, and if you tried to boit out through the door you would be collared so quick that your hair would be on end. If you had the money about you you'd give up. If you dish't you'd go to just. If you sat up in those reserved seats you might get 75 cents' worth of food inside of you. The waiters at those tables are allowed to serve that much without notifying the head waiter. The same process would be followed if you ordered more than the limit at that end."

"Suppose a man came in and ate a meal and then discovered that he had left his money in his other trousers, would that excuse go?"

"That's a more or less common excuse, I must say, I can size a man up who is lying about a thing like that. When a man is honest about it he is in a mighty embarrassing position, and he honest. The honest was remeatly want to the warm of the honest. while the head waiter would walk down and

thing like that. When a man is honest about it he is in a mighty embarrassing position, and he shows it. The bonest man generally wants to leave a watch or a knife or a ring or something else as security. Now, we never ask a man to do anything like that here. We simply ask him to leave his name and call and pay the next time he is around. It isn't once a month that we make a mistake. In sixing a man up the size of his check plays an important part. You see, a man who cate and then finds he has left his money at home cats the same kind of meal see, a man who eats and then finds he has left his money at home cats the same kind of meal he is accustomed to pay for. Well, if a fellow puts down a check for 50 or 75 cents and he looks like a 25-cent eater, the chances are that he is lying, and that he came in and ate not intending to pay. If I make up my mind he did that, he goes to jail, because that is the kind of fellows we're looking for. But if he looks like a fairly good liver, his secuse with that size check would go quicker than it would with a small check, because fellows who eat 50 or 75 cents' worth at a meal don't eat 25-cent meals. "You have to take all these things into consideration when a man comes up with a check and no money. The hardest man we ever have to deal with is the man who comes in and sits "You have to take all these things into consideration when a man comes up with a check and no money. The hardest man we ever have to deal with it the man who comes in and sits down at a table and after he gets through walks up to the de-k and says: "I've eaten 75 cents' worth of food because I was hungry, and I can't pay for it; what are you going to do about it? Now the chances are that that man is telling the absolute fruth. He was hungry and desperate, and he came in deliberately intending to steal his meal. You don't want to lock such a man up. He's in hard luck; that's all. You say to him: 'Why didn't you tell me this before you sat down? It wasn't necessary for you to steal, I would have given it to you; which is the truth. The boss never wants a deserving man turned away hungry, and if a man comes in and tells me he is hungry and I believe him. I'll give him a good substantial meal, probably more than he would order if he started in to cheat me out of it. But of course we don't get any credit for doing a thing like that, and nine times out of ten the man who comes up the way of this man I'm taking about he will laugh at you and say, 'That's all very well to say now that I've you'd have turned me down just as I've been turned down a dozen time to man, his chair, all very well to say now that I've you'd have turned me down just as I've been turned down a dozen time to husy him a five head have him do stants with him—turn him on his head, bang him about a little and then turn him on his head, bang him about a little and they can have to get the biggest man in the place and have him do stants with him—turn him on his head, bang him about a little and they can have the had you deter the neal in deter which he pays later, destroying the big check there is nothing to do with a san his the had you do stants with him—turn him on his head, bang him about a little and they can be held the price of a thousand checks prosecuting him. He is a plain thief, and probably would be a chiral end of the price of a thousand c

I'm going to adopt one of her orphana, she'll be ready to try to elect me to any office I take a fancy to. See ?"

Mrs. Yan Klevver stared.

"Well," she said, "of all the scheming women! Why, you're a regular Machiaveill, whoever he was, I'm afraid to stay in the house, have you any idea of really adopting one of these poor deluded orphans?"

"No, but you mustnit cail them deluded. They will just come down to visit a kind lady—and knew you! be whend just that much. I'll give them a good time, and some nice things, and, as nothing is to be said to any of them about living here, I can't see but that it is quite an act of benevolence on the part of the kind lady."

"But if you give the officers of the institution to understand that you may—"

"Oh, of course, interrupted Mrs. Oldhand, "of course if we find a child that we want to adopt it!" grandly. "I haven't felt called upon to say to the matron that I don't think we shall find any. It might seem to reflect on her taste in orphans."

"What did Mr. Oldhand say when he found his voice?" asked Mrs. Van Klevver.

Again there was a quick sobering of the older woman's face.

"He was standing at the dining room window with his hat and overcoat on when I came back with the hat and overcoat on when I came back with his hat and overcoat on when I came back." traders are found among the natives of the coast. The servants in the French Congo were in demand all along the coast from the Sierra Leone to St. Paul de Loanda, until the French forbade the natives to leave the colony. "A rew days' journey into the interior where the inhabitants still exist in their native state we find an entirely different state of things. Busy men and women are the usual thing in the towns, and we soon learn that the natives tages which surround them. We find weavers,

are quite skilful in spite of the many disadvanblacksmiths, house builders, potters, cance makers, batters, and carvers among the interoir tribes. The weavers are busy folk because very little European cloth finds its way into the interior. Nearly all the cloth used is of native manufacture. This cloth is made either from a fine grass or from the leaves of tie bamboo palm. The latter is used more fre quently by the people among whom I have ived. They say it is softer and more pitable The bamboo leaves are cut before they unfold when still very light green in color. The un der part of the leaf is split off and then dried in the sun. When nearly dry these pieces are split again by means of a small knife until they resemble coarse thread of a straw color, These threads are hung up to dry, and some of them are dyed red or black. The red dye is na le from redwood. The natives take a piece of the wood and rub it with a stone, wetting the wood during the process. Paris of the stone and wood are rubbed off and these are formed into a small brick and then dried. The dye is then ready for use. The black dye is a kind of mud found on the banks of the rivers. By means of the colored threads strives and squares of color are introduced into the weaving. After the threads are all ready the warp is put into the loom. The length of the warp is about .wenty-seven inches. Then the weaver crosses the warp by the woof, one thread be ing pulled through at a time. This leaves the ends sticking out on both sides. When the loth is finished it measures twenty-five inches by twelve inches and has fringe on all sides.

A native spends a whole day weaving one of these pieces. "After quite a number are made the weaver turns himself into a tailor. He cuts the frince from these pieces and sews them together with a needle made of bamboo and some thread like that used in the weaving. The stitches are rather coarse, but they answer the purpose very well, and do not spoil the looks of the cloth in the least. A native cloth meas ures two and a half by one or one and a half yards. Sometimes a nice twisted fringe is out along the centre seam to hide the sewing This is only for a very nice dress or for his Majesty. the King of the tribe. The finer pieces of cloth seldom fall into the hands of the Europeans, because the native knows a good thing, and does not sell everything, not even for rum,

"Blacksmiths are found in the regions where fron abounds. The iron ore is taken from the ground by the natives and melted in crude kept sufficiently hot by means of bellows made of goatskin and wood. After the iron is extracted the blacksmith has a chance to show his tracted the blacksmith has a chance to show his skill. He has a small anvil, and with a piece of fron far's hammer he won busies himself making axes, adzes, hammers, and knives. The native axes are rather small, about two inches wide and six tuches long and pointed at one end. This point is inserted into a handle made of a knotty piece of wood. The point side and is made red hot, and then driven into the handle. This axe answers nicely for felling trees. The adzes, too, are not half the size of ours, but the native cance makers use them to good advantage and do very good work with them. The hammers are shaped like a weige only rounded off and narrowed at one end. They are used without a handle. The knives are in size from a cutiass to a small pocket knife. The handles are made of word, often carved very nicely. These knives hold their edge very well and are handy tools.

"House building forms another important branch of the native industries. We cannot call these builders carpenters, because there is so very little wood about the house. Only the

the most work and skull. The house is 12 feet by 10 feet and 5 leet high on the sides. Around the house is a veranda three feet wide on three sides and back are closed in by walls so that this veranda can be used for a storeroom. The sides and back are closed in by walls so that this veranda can be used for a storeroom. The front part is used for a stiting room during the hot season, when the house would be too close.

"When the natives want to build a house they go to the bamboo swamps and get as many hamboos as are necessary for the walls. The bamboos are cut twelve feet long for the side walls and ten feet for the front and back. Then the men solit the bamboos into strips about an inch wide. The inside white and withy part is only cut down the middle, making two long strips of each bamboo. The narrow outside strips are spread in the sun today, which takes from two of our weeks. The inside part does not require this length of time, as a few days suffices to dry it. When these pithy strips are ready they are cut into lengths of the height of the walls and fastened together with strings made of some of the pith. The pieces are spread on a level place on the ground and then tied together with three rows of sowing. When this is done these walls are not aside until the narrow strips are ready. These arross, when they are dry, are scraped with a sharp knife, so that they are very smooth and of a light brown color. They are all of the same whith. The natives use hush rope is thed into bundles and out to soak in the river for some days until the bark rubs off. Some of it is colored red and black for the fairey strickes.

"Mer all is ready the othy wall is set up." Some of it is colored red and black for the fancy stitches.
"After all is ready the pithy wall is set up

Some of it is colored red and black for the famey stitches.

"After all is ready the cithy wall is set up against some posts and secured by robes, and the hard strips are fastened upon it. This takes at least four men, two at each en', one inside, and one outside. Often more work at it, but always an even number. The men on either side of the wall hold a hamboo strip in place, then a small hole is punched through the rith, and a nicce of hush rope is passed dirough from the back. Another rope is inserted, the ends of the two being fastened at the back. In front the bush rope, in both places, which are about two inches from each other, is cased over the bandoo and then run through a hole shove the strip. Now at the back the rope is crossed over the lestre, ried there, and then passed through to the front again to fasten the next hamboo. The front and back walls are served in the same way, a.d. ter all is securely instened some fancy stitches with the colored rope are but on until the whole front looks like a nisce of lace work. The plan rewing is put in double rows about a foot apart; this makes thirteen double rows on the side pieces and eleven on the front and back. The front and back walls are in foother ownshous a foot apart; this makes thirteen double rows on the side pieces and eleven on the front and back. The front and back walls are in one piece up to the roof, including the gables.

"While the bamboos are drying the builders put the timber for the house. It takes six prests for the house and six more for the veinned. The front and back made a foot the can easily be reached, and the ridge note advised the mat roof is but on. This roof is drished on the ground and then hoisted up. It is put on posts are one foot higher than the walls, because the floor is made a foot thick. When the roof is on, the floor is made, Soft mud is screak and beaten with paim leaves until it is smooth. Then accorder layer is put on until it foor is clevated a foot a love the floor is dry, the walls are lifed to the posts with b

big bow to cut the water better; the back part is rounded off. The large cances for sea work have a still stronger bow on account of the beary surf along the coast.

"The trees are felled by the cance men, and then their adjec come into play. They soon get the top squared off, and if the cance is to be a large one they dig it out and then turn the low over to set at the bottem. When this is squared off properly the log is turned again and the sides and the inside are finished off nicely. In most cases the cance is sold to Europeans before it is finished, because it seems that this work is a rather dry proceeding, and the cance men must have an limensa amount of rum to have the work go off their hands, properly. The launching is accompilished with a great deal of moise and more return. It takes three men about four months to make a cance thirty-five feet long by four the twice the dealy is first the cancel process. The men make of the propersion of the colay is first to carry is made by the store and the chisel, while in mechanics he has called to his aid the forces of steam and electricity. For sixteen years Mr. Baynes nas endeavored to reduce to economical simplicity the arts that an any of them are beauties and show more skill than any of the other industries.

"Ivory carvers are a specialty of the French Congo, some of them doing ever fine werk, and a great deal of money is made by the Europeans selling carved ivories. The tools of a carver are the same as one finds in the toy tool; cheat which sells for a stilling, the world would not have time sure in which the work is sometimes a marvel of beauty. I am sure in own white person could accomplish the world would not have time sure in which the sure in with such poor tools, because it takes more time and naticuce than troat whites would car to spend. So, considering all things, the natives do know how to do some things, and even accomplish some things we marvel Lt. If they had our opportunities, I believe they would do quite well."

THE NEW MILVER CERTIFICATES.

Cashters Say That They Are Inferior to the Old Ones for Practical Purposes, The elaborately designed new sliver certificates have not won the popular success that was hoped for by the authorities in Washington. The widespread criticism on account of the eft-handed Goddess of Liberty that was directed against the one-dollar certificate when it first made its appearance, has been followed by more serious objections to all the certificates on the part of bank cashiers and others whose business requires them to handle the notes in large quantities. The first objection is that the different denominations of the new certificates are not nearly so readily distinguished as in the former issues. In the matter of the five-dollar certificate this criticism is serious. The five-dollar certificate can easily be mistaken for a two-dollar certificate, and vice versa, unless great care is exercised. There are three Roman Vs on the face of this certificate and four figure 5s. One of the

certificate, and vice versa, unless great care is exercised. These are three Roman Vs on the face of this certificate and four figure 5s. One of the latter numerals is wined in a monogram with a control of the certificate and four figure 5s. One of the latter numerals is twined in a monogram with criticism is that the bumeral in the right-hand upper corner, which ought to be the most conspicuous cute to the denomination of the certificates, doesn't look sufficiently like a 5. It is a subject to the commeration of the certificates, and certificate is the most serious objection is that the great mass of engraving on the front and beak of the certificates, greater than was ever put on any other cases, greater than was ever put on any other contents of the difficulty of decibering the different demandations. The latter is the most serious objection urged against the new certificates.

"With the old certificates," said a cashier, which is the content of the certificate of the most serious objection urged against the new certificates. In a fact, bave to keep my eye pesied for that mistake, for as rule, you know, mistakes of that kind count against the lause every time. If fact, bave to keep my eye pesied for that mistake, for as rule, you know, mistakes of that kind count against the lause every time. If the count is a subject to the principal country of the certificate is a bat they are not bearing the country of the certificate is a fact of the certificate is a fact of the certificate is a fact of the certificate is and the country of the certificate is and the certificate is an expectation of the certificate is an

WHERE OUR IMMIGRANTS GO. Three Eastern States Absorbed About

Two-thirds in the Last Flecal Year. Present immigration to the United States amounts to nearly a thousand a day. In the last fiscal year the total number of immigrants was 343,000 and the rate at which immigration s increasing makes likely a total for this fiscal year of about 365,000, or 1,000 a day, though, of course, immigration is larger in summer than in winter, and varies according to the conditions

of the times and climate.

The general impression is that the great bulk of immigrants to the United States find homes "in the great West," notably those from England, Wales, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. The contrary, however, is shown by recent figures to be the case. The States into which immigrants go by preference are those on the Atlantic seaboard. Of 343,000 immigrants who landed in this country during the last fiscal year covered by the Treasury report, 127,000 meant to remain in New York State. Some 01,000 others had Pennsylvania for their destination, and 36,000 Massachusetts; so that these three States absorbed about two-thirds of the whole immigration to the United States. Minnesota, long a favorite among the Scandinavian and German farmers arriving in the United States, got less than half as many as went to Connecticut. For North Dakota the number of immigrants was only 1,080; for South Dakota, 613; for Nebraska, 1,043; for Kansas, 600; for Montana, 930; for Wyomina. 236; for Utah, 204; and for Idaho, 118. On the other hand, nearly 3,500 immigrants found homes in Maryland, a State which has not been in previous years regarded as offering many inducements to immigrants. Indiana got 1,944 immigrants, and Massouri 2,485. Kentucky attracted only 350, and North Carolina only 87 immigrants. West Virginia absorbed 437, but the number that found homes in Florida was surprisingly large, 7,136. The explanation of this increase is to be found in the fact that, consequent upon the hostilities in Cuba, there was an immigration of more than 6,000 Cubans from that country to the United States last year and a large number of them found homes in Florida. A considerable number of Cubans, too, went to Louishana, the foreign immigration into Which was 1,510. The immigration into Which was 1,510. The immigration into Mississiph was 85.

Among the States of the West into which there was a considerable movement of foreigners last year was Illinois, which got 22,000. Nearly 5,000 immigrants, many of them Italians, settled in California, and the population of colorado increased 1,300 by immigration. In only one State of the Union did the number of male immigrants arriving exceed the number of male immigrants. That was New Hampshire. Only 400 immigrants went to Arkansas and 38 to Oklahoma. report, 127,000 meant to remain in New York State. Some 61,000 others had Pennsylvania

POLICE WHO ARE LINGUISTS. Patrolmen in Japan Who Are Conversant with Many Languages.

The police of Kobe, Japan, are perhaps the greatest linguists among the police forces of the world. Aircady many of the ordinary patrolmen speak English, French, and German. Now, according to the Japan Daily Herald, the Governor of Kanagawa Kon proposes to develop the Police Training School as the first step in anticipation of the enforcement of the revised years, but by that time rain and white ants have finished them.

"The cance makers do their work along the rivers and creeks where soft mahogany abounds. The cances differ greatly in size, the small ones being only large enough for one man, and the largest are larger than a big surf boat. I can only speak of the cances which our people make and which we often purchased from them. The ordinary native cance is pointed at both ends and has a flat bottom and rounding sides. The sides are about an inch thick and the bottom two inches. The front part comes to a sharper point and has a first present month.

The trincipation of the enforcement of the revised foreign treaties. The inspectors and patterns, it is inspector of police, and to policemen in service outside of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the choic flags of the city who are pupils of the city of the ci

ready to disclose the secret of his methods, as he is still engaged in securing patents in all countries in which patent protection is given, but he has more than fifty processes, he says,

countries in which patent protection is given, but he has more than fifty processes, he says, for the cutting and displacing of material by means of natural forces.

"I can now say," he said a few days ago, "that any design which the brain of man can conceive or the hand of man draw, can, by my methods, he incised in wood or metal or stone of glass without the use of skilled labor. By my pricess, all these materials can be cut through and perforated in an infinitely more claborate manner than has ever been accomplished even in the old Hindoo temples, and the hand of child can do it.

"Here is a picture of the famous marble screen in the temple at Taj Mahai in India, Examine the design and you will see that, though it looks claborate, it is not at all difficult. You can easily divide it into four parts, and you will see that the same figures are repeated in each part. Now here is another design, also an Eastern one. It is much more subtle and intricate than the other, is it not? There is not a straight line in the whole thing. Those curves have life in them. I said that the screen was an Eastern pattern. Well, so it is, but it was made no further east than Stamford. Conn, and by two unskilled little Yankee girls. I could in an bour teach any one how to make such forms by means of my methods, and how to reproduce them in any material. An unskilled laborer could perforate that design into brass or inlay it as a mosaic in marble.

Mr. Baynes then exhibited a beautiful filmy pattern of conventionalized tully forms that looked like a piece of delicate thread lace.

"It is perforated allower," he said, "and was made by unskilled labor. I can make it as fine as the hair of your head, and I can make it as fine as the hair of your head, and I can make it as fine as the hair of your head, and I can make a yard of it as easily as I can make as inch. Imagine trying to get such a piece of work done at any silversmith's! Think what an amount of time and labor and patience would be necessary to make even a small piece! The met

open up for it that no one ever dreamed of. The invention creates the want."

The natural force which Mr. Baynes believes is going to do more than any other to take the place of the hammer and the chisel is light. Daguerre discovered what a cunning artist is the sunlight, which can take more accurate pictures than any painter ever painted. Mr. Baynes says he has gone a step further and has discovered that the same light is not only a sketch artist, but a sculptor, too. He has invented a process which he calls photomodelling.

discovered that the same light is not only a sketch artist, but a sculptor, too. He has invented a process which he calls photomodelling.

"I am able," he said, "to make an announcement to day that I never expected to live to make. From experiments completed within the last few days I know that it is possible to model, by means of itch, a human face in full relief as large as life, or to make a statue or flaure of any object. It is even possible for an artist to model original ideal work by means of light, I can model your face by light and deliver it in iron or brass or brouge or sliver as if it had been cast in a mould or struck off as a medal.

"Simply common sense, aided by ordinary powers of observation, has led me to the invention of fuls process. Any one can see that light is a great modeller. It modelled everything you ever saw. It modelled the maiden hair fern and the snowflake. Man himself is but a product of light. He and the earth he lives on are but photographs. Light made all history, Looking at the matter in this way I set to work to get light to model for me, and i succeeded.

Lately Mr. haynes has turned his attention to die-sinking. He had developed his idea of photo-modelling to the point where it was necessary to multiply his models. Almost by accident he made the acquaintance of a die sinker, George F. Champney of Bridgeport, Conn. "He is a greater man than Bernard Pallsey, the botter," said Mr. Baynes, "yet he is not known two blocks from where he lives."

It is twenty years since Mr. Champney found out how to make, with the simplest and rudes of tools, any die for any purpose, from the heaviest forging die to the finest colaing die, in one instant. He can make a perfect die at one biow by dropping a big hammer fifty feet into a block of hot steel. He can even take a soft plater cast and from it make a perfect die in one instant. He can make a perfect die at one biow by dropping a big hammer fifty feet into a block of hot steel. He can even take a soft plater cast and from it make a perfec

CRACKERS INITIATE TOURISTS.

They Treat the Yankee Hunter as a Tene derfoot and Show Him a Trick or Two. The Florida guide for hunters does not regard Sortherners in a very favorable light, and the hunter who goes among the Crackers has to put up with some things which a hunter in Maine night regard as sufficient justification for shooting the guide. The Cracker luitiates a hunter by leading him to places not comfortable to get at. Warren Dean tells about these: 'I went after turkeys on the roost at night,

and literally had my clothes and shoes torn by bamboo briars, not to mention shreds of hide. Next night I walked half the night through a miserable country with a lamp in my hand looking for deer, but finding only cattle hand looking for deer, but finding only castle and skunks. I begged my horse clear to the sattle in muck, and slept in mud banks where alliestors had been skinhed several days before, waiting to be ready for a deer to come in the marning. For four hours I sat silent, watching for a deer where deer never came, but the guide, Alex, wasn't having a much better time than I was. Hut I had sport chough to make up for it later on, when I was accepted into Crackerdom.

"The Crackers object to perfumery, and Turkey Collier, a curious De Soto county character, told me so after his own fashion. Aled and I met Turkey Collier one day, and they swapped tobacco and stories. Turkey got to leeward of me after a bit; then, without warning, he fetched his stick down on my horse's dunk in a way that made the horse jump. I was thrown and gut up ready to do things to Torkey Collier, who was treading a ound in the grass as if looking for something. Alec told me that Turkey Collier had smelled a rattlesnake and was looking for it. Two or three days later, after I'd been thanking Turkey for saving me from the snake, I heard myself addressed as 'Rattlesnake Jack.' I had had come musk perform to immediate action when he shelled it.' and skunks. I bogged my horse clear to the